

Of Interest to Every Woman

Edited by Martha Westover

OUR CLOTHES LOOK TO HAVE BEEN BLOWN ON

The present fashions make special calls upon picturesque costumes of the blouse order. In this year of grace everything is as delicate as possible. To be quite correct, one must look as though one's clothes had been blown on by some peculiarly mischievous wind.

The fashions of to-day are absolutely charming. They are also mysteriously vague and elusive. Above all, they are delicate. That is the word which best describes them.

With Black Dots.

A little muslin blouse was made of very fine white muslin, which was dotted all over with large, black velvet mouches. This is one of the latest blouse materials, and it is exceedingly effective. The high Medici collar—which was hemstitched at the bottom—was in plain white muslin, and the same material was used to line the taffetas below, which showed plaid cross-stripes in blue, orange, black and white. The sleeves of this little garment were quite short and turned back with hemstitched muslin cuffs.

A Frill Variation.

A second blouse is of a different order. Here you have the latest variation of the kimono blouse, a model which shows a very novel neck arrangement, for the supple silk is gathered into an elaborate ruff, not an added frill, but one which forms part of the corsage itself.

The attractive little waistcoat, which has a slightly short-waisted effect, is made of buttercup-yellow taffeta striped with black, and the cash is passed through long slits—worked over with silk—at the sides of the blouse. The full bishop sleeves shown in this model are immensely popular just now, and made them on many of the latest and most expensive models.

The Waistcoat Belt.

One of the striking novelties of the season is the waistcoat belt, which circles the figure just below the bust-line, and which forms a regular waistcoat at the waist and over the hips. The dressmaker who invented this droll little waistcoat gave it the name "Tango belt." This name does not seem to have any particular meaning, but "What's in a name? That which we call a rose by any other name would smell as sweet." Certainly it is that the Tango belt is a particularly smart and becoming little affair.

That Tango Belt.

If you can picture to yourself a waistcoat of the Louis XV. period, cut off just above the third button, you will realize the outline of the Tango belt. It is made of all the new broad-striped silks, and also in embroidered taffeta and is then decorated with fine bead embroidery. The blouse worn with such a belt should be very loose and full, the folds falling over the belt in the front and at the sides.

CURIOUS BITS

"A waterfall of about 2,000 horsepower in North Finland," is being advertised in the London press as for sale.

Toutouille, the favorite dog of Mistrail, did not long survive the famous poet. The poor animal persistently refused food since the day of his master's death, and died a few days later. It is estimated that in less than fifty years the population of London will be double of what it is to-day.

England's oldest bachelor, Robert Orlinton, who claims kinship with "The Admirable Crichton," has just passed his 102nd birthday.

There is a tulip exhibited at the spring flower show in London which is all but black. There is a fringe of plum color showing through, but it is black enough to justify its title of the "Tulip Noir."

An observer has noticed that the average woman strikes a match away from herself, while the average man towards himself; on the other hand, that a man cuts a loaf of bread away from him, while a woman cuts it with both hands.

A man described as a "Bitcher," charged in a London court with stealing a doornail, said he had been out of employment for thirty years.

MENU

Breakfast.
Stewed Fruit Cereal
Toasted Fried Tomatoes Coffee
Luncheon.
Lamb Chops
Cold Slaw
Fruit Cake
Dinner.
Cream of Potatoes
Fried Shad French Fried Potatoes
Peas Dandelion Salad
Lemon Meringue Pie Coffee

Fried Tomatoes.
Slice good solid tomatoes into thick slices without removing the skin. Dip each slice in beaten egg and dust with bread crumbs. Fry in a deep hot fat until tender and golden brown. Arrange neatly on a hot platter with watercress garnish.

Cape Suits.

Very new are the cape suits, the fronts in surplice effects.

Women in Illinois Election.

The showing was great. Seventy-three per cent of women voted.

Seventy-two per cent of men went to the polls.

The women cast a greater vote than expected.

They greatly exceeded their vote at the primaries.

They brought the most orderly election in years in Chicago.

Jane Adams and other leaders were much pleased at the results.

The women showed discriminating judgment in the selection of bond issues.

In other matters women voters recorded their own opinions wisely and well.

Over a thousand saloons in Illinois are reported closed by the latest returns.

A larger vote than any man ever received who opposed "Bathhouse John" Connelley, Chicago, was cast for Miss Marion Drake, the reform candidate.

A CLEVER COAT SUIT DONE IN WHIPCORD

A very attractive model may be composed of fine blue gabardine or whipcord. The short coat is cut very full at the edge and adorned with beautiful silk embroidery in blue with touches of deep petunia. There are white, turned-back chevron cuffs to match. The two-tiered skirt is gathered in to the waist, one point of the upper tier crossing over the other and caught with two large buttons.

An upstanding Medici collar, of fine hemstitched muslin, is worn at the neck, and there are transparent sleevelets of the same muslin.

Back to the Old.

It is amusing to note how we are still going back to the old for our new styles. A lady of 1830 would feel very much at home in some of them, especially those with scalloped flounces and quaint buttoned basques. We go back even further for other fashions, which reflect the garments of very ancient days. A little Etruscan archaic goddess has traveled far to show the moderns how to dress. She stands serenely placid in her blue skirt and turbaned head.

From Greece.

The long Ionic chiton, gathered into graceful folds at one side and tightly drawn across the form, serves as a model for a modish evening cloak, while at the same time the Russian blouse—at least it is so called at present—was in evidence at Samos.

Any woman who is fortunate enough to have any old bits of Oriental embroidery laid by can turn them to good account, for they are much in demand for trimming chifon and lace gowns and blouses.

A Merciful Fashion.

Burnt ostrich plume, which is being worn very much in Paris, is a good substitute for alpacas and parrots plumes, and, therefore, has much to recommend it, apart from its grace and wearable qualities. Sometimes the ends are dipped in silver. Those women who steadfastly and rightly set their faces against wearing alpacas should inquire about burnt ostrich without delay.

Bustle Newness.

One new bustle effect is in one with the blouse, the whole being one long puff.

EVENING DRESS AS IT'S SEEN IN PARIS

Paris designers are annoyingly persistent with evening dress. Of course, evening dress is an all-the-year-round, but even here it is not as important as it was in November, when our season is beginning. May and June are the months over there. The modernized Greek reception dress is a craze abroad, and it comes as a relief to the variety of semi-Louis XV. semi-Balkan gowns worn this spring. It has a skirt in moss-green Liberty satin gracefully draped over a bodice in Havana-colored tulle.

The point beneath the shoulder is repeated at the opposite angle at the back above a belt in gold galloon and cord, embroidered with red, blue and green stones in an Arabian pattern.

A la Vierge.

The tulle is gathered "a la vierge" over a foundation of pale pink satin reaching no higher than the bust, and the sleeves (cut in one with the bodice) are of unequal length. Both disclose the arm from the shoulder, the shorter above the elbow, with a large turquoise, the longer sleeve fastened with a similar stone and finishing at the wrist beneath a band of strass.

Accessories.

It is customary abroad for footgear to match the dress, and in this instance the stockings and velvet shoes are in the same shade as the tulle.

Camions are frequently used instead of turquoises, and also replace the jeweled band at the back. Some women even wear a couple of them mounted on combs in their hair.

Our culture is gradually increasing in height, and is threatening to become as voluminous as that in the eighteenth century.

ABOUT WOMEN

Although women can practice as barristers in Norway, they are not allowed to preach.

The English barmaid soon grows old, says Mrs. Bernard Drake. Sometimes she is old at twenty-five; she is generally too old at thirty.

The Queen of Rumania's motto is: "I know no happiness except the performance of duty, no other joy but the love of the beautiful, no consolation but hard work."

Miss Eleanor Whyte, who has died in her ninety-first year, was one of the pioneers of women's trade unions in England.

THE FLOWING LINES OF THE NEW CAPE.



CAPE COATS AND TUNICS

Italian Note by Day With Adante for Evening.

With the "cape" style which many jackets affect, we may say that the Italian note prevails for the moment over the Persian, which a fair quantity of jackets showed this winter. But, for all that, it is not to be imagined that the Oriental note has ceased to charm. Indeed, one sees rich Persian chemises all embroidered in gold over dark silks—waistless tunics covered with jet tubes or cut from some material lavishly embroidered with tiny beads, but simple as a silk veil. These loose garments, so admirably worked, are worn over a plain sheath, which does not show any waist and which has no stiffening of any kind in it, and under which no corset is worn.

Very smart also are the absolutely straight robes, like the Egyptian tunic, over which is worn a shawl of lace. Frequently these also are belted, but some have a wide and loose belt low on the hips. These robes show a pleasant mixture of Orientalism and Modernism. For the Orientalism of 1914 is very different from that of 1913. It is a renewed and almost unrecognizable Orientalism. It forms as pretty a contrast as possible with the recondite modes of 1880 and of the Second Empire.

GIRDLE BELT.

Colored wigs for boudoir wear have come to stay. They are used instead of the boudoir cap.

The hat is worn at an entirely new angle. It slopes right down to the eyes from the top of the forehead. The back of the head is shown, for the hat is turned completely up.

When making muffins or cakes in muffin tins, if there is not enough to fill all the pans, you may prevent the empty ones from burning by filling them with water.

The marketing should be sorted and put away as soon as it comes into the house. If it is allowed to wait until what seems a convenient time to attend to it the meat and vegetables may lose some of their freshness.

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WILL CONVERT MILITIA INTO VOLUNTEER FORCE

Provisions of New Army Bill Give Increased Power to President.

TO BE USED ONLY IN CASE OF WAR

Officers of Organizations Must Be Nominated by Chief Executive and Confirmed by Senate.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, April 30.—In the event that efforts being made to arbitrate the existing differences between the United States and Mexico fail, as it is generally believed here they will, President Wilson will in all probability call upon Congress to authorize him to call out the volunteer force, converting the State militia into a volunteer force, and will at the same time call the State militia into active service. The difference between the volunteer force and the State militia is not generally understood, and hundreds of letters reach Washington daily asking for explanations of the effect of the new volunteer bill passed last Saturday.

The chief provisions of the bill are those placing the volunteer force on the same footing with the regular army with respect to pay, allowances and pensions, making them subject to all the regular army regulations, and making their officers subject to transfer from one regiment to another at the will of the President.

Under the new bill the President is able to convert the militia into a volunteer force, only during the existence of war, or while war is imminent, and only after he is authorized by Congress to raise such a force. Thus, although war is now imminent the President cannot organize the volunteer force until authorized to do so by Congress.

Before the State militia companies or regiments can enter the volunteer force they must be enlisted up to three-fourths of the prescribed minimum strength of any company, troop or battery. Each man and officer must then enlist for a four-year term, taking the same oath as required by the regular army, but all will be mustered out as soon as practicable after the President issues a proclamation announcing the termination of the war, or the passing of the imminence of war.

Nomination of Officers.

Before the officers of the militia organizations can be placed in their respective positions in the volunteer force, they must go through the same course as is necessary in appointment of postmasters or other Federal officers, being nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

They are thereafter at the command of the Secretary of War, and the command of the Second Virginia Regiment or First North Carolina Regiment can be transferred to command a Vermont or Louisiana regiment, and an officer of the regular army, a graduate of West Point, or an officer promoted from the ranks placed in their stead. When officers are commissioned they will be commissioned as officers of the volunteer forces, and not as an officer of any particular regiment or company.

The bill authorizes the President to organize the volunteer forces into brigades or divisions, or higher units as he may think necessary, and provides that all staffs shall be composed of the same officers as are authorized by the regular army regulations.

It is provided that regular officers of the army may be placed as officers in the volunteer force, but stipulates that no more than four regular army officers shall hold commissions in any one regiment of volunteer, infantry, cavalry, coast artillery or field artillery, and not to exceed one officer of the regular army in any one battalion of volunteer engineers or signal troops or battalion of field artillery.

Another Case of Smallpox.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Lynchburg, Va., April 30.—The county health authorities have located a case of smallpox on Pollard Street, near the depot. The patient, colored, being the victim. The patient has been put under rigid quarantine.

Quite a number of colored people, who visited Saunders Sunday, were exposed to the disease. This is said to be the only case now in Brookville District.

ROOSEVELT AND PARTY NOW AT MANAOS, BRAZIL

Colonel Greeted Enthusiastically After Expedition Through Unexplored Country.

Manaos, Brazil, April 30.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt arrived here to-day from his expedition through the hitherto unexplored portion of Brazil. He was greeted enthusiastically.

Trip Unusually Successful.

New York, April 30.—Colonel Roosevelt and Kermit have arrived safely in Manaos, Brazil, according to a brief cablegram received by Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., at his office here to-day. The message made no mention of the other members of the exploring party, but stated that the trip was unusually successful. Mr. Roosevelt declined to give the text of the message. He said he expected further word from his father.

The announcement from Rio Janeiro that the Colonel had discovered a new tribe in the interior of Brazil had been predicted by scientific authorities of the American Museum of Natural History. Charles W. Meade, assistant curator of the department of anthropology, said it was not surprising in view of the fact that only about one-fourth of the entire territory from Northern Argentina and the Caribbean Sea had been explored.

It is believed that fully 500 different dialects are spoken in that vast area. Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the American Museum of Natural History, to-day received the following cablegram from Colonel Roosevelt:

"Hard, but very successful trip. Have collected 1,500 bird skins, all told, and 500 mammals. We have also put on a map river running from north of the thirteenth degree to south of fifth degree, the largest affluent of the Amazon, the upper part hitherto utterly unknown to any one and the lower part unknown to cartographers."

(Signed) "ROOSEVELT."

The message was dated Manaos, April 30. Anthony Smith, the explorer, who accompanied the Roosevelt party, will arrive in New York to-morrow from Rio Janeiro.

Smith Declares It Source of Irritation Between United States and Great Britain.

Washington, April 30.—Declaring that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was a source of irritation between the United States and Great Britain, Representative Frank G. Smith, of Maine, presented to-day a bill for its repeal.

Mr. Smith bases his protest against the treaty on the ground that it permits trading of American property in Alaska to Canada.

Mr. Smith voted with President Wilson for repeal of the treaty. He said: "My bill expressed itself," said Mr. Smith. "I shall talk about it later, but not now. I presented it because I believed the treaty should be repealed. It is all I will say about the matter now."

"This bill was presented in a different shape one year ago," it was suggested.

"I have nothing to say as to that," replied Mr. Smith.

The bill was presented in Philadelphia last year passed resolutions, presented to Congress, providing for agreement between the United States and Canada for the cession of lands leading to the opening of Southeastern Alaska through Canadian development of a narrow strip of Alaskan territory adjoining British Columbia. The bill providing for the trade or sale of territory was never presented to the House.

The Smith bill follows:

"That for the repeal of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and the conditions of the proposed transfer of Southeastern Alaska to Canada."

"Whereas the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, as proved to be and will continue to be a source of dispute, and, therefore, of irritation to the United States people;

"Whereas, the narrow coast strip of Southeastern Alaska, keeping one-third of Western Canada from free access to the Pacific, is a source of irritation to Canada;

"Whereas, as in the interest of the peace movement, especially for the sake of example, it is desirable that all sources of international irritation be removed whenever possible;

"The President is requested to negotiate with the British and Canadian governments, by sale or exchange, or both, the repeal of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty being made one of the conditions of transfer."

A minority report was also submitted as to some of the minor portions of the report.

LEGISLATION TO CORRECT PUBLIC BUILDING ABUSES

Report to Congress on Plan for Standardization of Federal Structures.

NEW BUREAU IS RECOMMENDED

Commission Concludes Investigation and Suggests Scheme for Improving Haphazard Methods of Construction.

Washington, April 30.—As part of a comparative scheme for practical standardization of Federal buildings the country over, the Public Buildings Commission in a report presented to Congress to-day recommended the creation of a Federal bureau of public buildings to absorb the supervising architect's office of the Treasury Department. The proposed bureau would include a board of estimates and property.

Congress appointed the commission to investigate and report on the systematizing of the present haphazard method of providing public buildings. It was composed of Secretary McAdoo, Attorney-General McReynolds, Postmaster-General Burleson, Senators Swanson and Sutherland, Representatives Clark and Austin, and Sherman Allen, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Basis of Legislation.

The report is designed as a basis of legislation to correct public building abuses.

The report stated that there is now approximately \$45,000,000 of public buildings work to be placed under construction by the Treasury Department; that in the past twelve years \$163,854,431 has been authorized for public building work and construction, and that during the past three years, the average expenditures for construction of buildings, maintenance, operation and all other expenses have been \$20,000,000 a year. The commission recommends:

Organization of a Federal bureau of public buildings, headed by a commissioner at a salary of \$8,000 a year to be aided by technical experts of the supervising architect's office, the supervising architect's office to be absorbed into the public building bureau, which would ultimately concentrate all the government building activities except public works of the army and navy, and all other technical work, salary of the architect to be raised to \$7,500; chairman of the board of estimates and property, \$4,500; eight or more supervising superintendents of construction in the field at \$3,250, each in charge of a zone; practical standardization of buildings, establishment of groups of States in which similar conditions exist, classification of cities where buildings should be erected and use of type sets of plans and specifications in erecting public buildings to be used solely for post-offices in the same class or group; adoption of a less costly but durable, simple and architecturally desirable construction, to permit of economical operation and maintenance; no building to be authorized where post-office receipts are less than \$10,000 a year; prompt appropriation for construction of the proposed building for the Department of State, Justice and Commerce, and housing of all Federal activities in the District of Columbia in government-owned buildings, instead of partly in rented buildings as at present.

Other recommendations include:

Requirement that towns and cities in which buildings are authorized shall agree to provide sidewalks, street lighting and street sewers; extension of the workmen's compensation act to cover Treasury employees engaged upon public buildings work; consultation with the postal service before installation of post-office equipment in public buildings; standardizing of salaries of custodial forces; legislation for further protection of material, men and laborers; prohibition against devaluation and injury of public buildings; examination of government-owned lands with a view to sale of such as are not required; that appropriations shall not be construed as meaning that all such money appropriated must be expended; and no appropriation for constructing, repairing, remodeling or enlarging any public building shall be used until authorized by Congress after report by the proper committee.

A minority report was also submitted as to some of the minor portions of the report.

IN PROGRESS TO

Humors of the

Take On

New York.

removal of the Pacific Railroad transfer to the district.

Some of the best engineers and architects of the country have been making a study of the proposed change of the Pacific Railroad transfer to the district.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. mentioned in connection with the proposed change of the Pacific Railroad transfer to the district.

rumors connecting the project, but it is known that financial management of the road, should press their willingness to stock interest.

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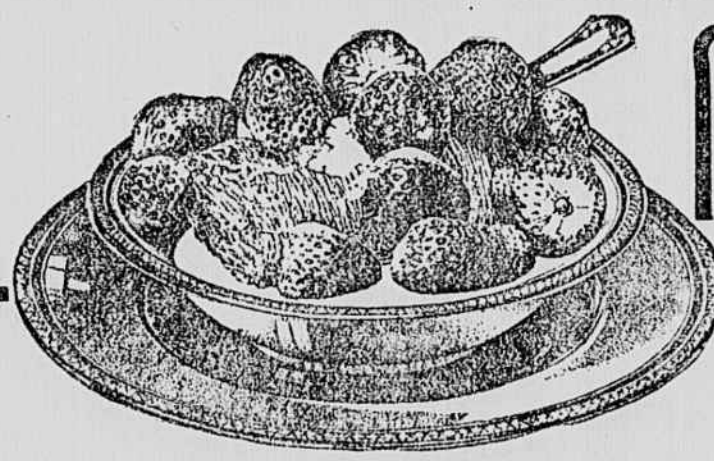
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Make this your "Meat"

A nourishing, satisfying strengthening dish that tempts the palate and gives stomach comfort after the digestive organs have wrestled with high-proteid foods—

Shredded Wheat Biscuit With Strawberries

Nothing so delicious, nothing so easily digested, nothing so easy to prepare. The only breakfast cereal that combines naturally with berries and other fruits.

Heat one or more Biscuits in the oven to restore crispness; then cover with berries or other fresh fruit; serve with milk or cream and sweeten to suit the taste. Better than soggy white flour "short-cake"; contains no yeast, no baking powder, no fats, no chemicals of any kind—just the meat of the golden wheat, steam-cooked, shredded and baked.

The Shredded Wheat Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.